

Sayornis phoebe. PHEBE. Saw one in Stoughton on Oct. 31, 1908.

Lanivireo solitarius solitarius. SOLITARY VIREO. Saw a singing bird at fairly close range on April 11, 1908, in Stoughton. Saw another singing bird in Sharon on October 12, 1907.

Compsothlypis americana usneæ. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. Saw one in Stoughton on April 25, 1908, the throat of which lacked the cross-band.

Dendroica pensylvanica. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. Saw a male at very close range on April 28, 1908, in Stoughton.

Dendroica blackburniæ. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. Saw an elegant male in Sharon on May 31, 1907.—SIDNEY F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Mass.*

Massachusetts Bird Notes.—Florida cærulea. An immature male in the white plumage was shot in Stoughton, Mass., by a Mr. Berry, Aug. 22, 1908. The bird was mounted by E. R. Adams of Canton, to whom I am indebted for the record, and is now in the collection of F. H. Kennard.

Centurus carolinus. In a collection of birds purchased some time since I found one of this species labelled “♀, Hull, Mass., 1882, W. B. R.” (Richardson). The bird is not however a female but evidently a young male.

Empidonax trailli alnorum. Early in the morning of June 8, 1904, I found an Alder Flycatcher singing in a clearing by the roadside within a mile of my home in Ponkapog. Frequent visits convinced me that the bird was breeding, but it was not until the 24th that I found and took the nest with 4 eggs.

The clearing was originally a swampy tract of pine, white cedars and red maple but was chopped over in the winter of 1901–02, resulting in a sprout growth of maples combined with such shrubs as *Comus paniculata*, *Alnus incana*, *Rhus venenata*, *Azalea viscosum*, etc.; the ground being still damp enough to support a growth of sphagnum and skunk cabbage.

The nest was well within the bushy area, 2½ feet up in an *Azalea viscosum* bush, of characteristic composition — dead grass with long loose ends hanging down.

Several times since I have seen Alder Flycatchers in both Canton and Norwood during the breeding season but have not taken the necessary time to find more nests.

Sitta canadensis. From 1900 to 1904 I spent considerable time in a part of Canton that seemed very favorable for birds of the Canadian Fauna. Here was a 50-acre tract of large white pines with adjoining swamp of white cedar and red maple, and considerable large deciduous growth. Numerous plants and shrubs of a northern character grew throughout the area, and I found breeding there such birds as the Barred Owl, Broad-winged Hawk, Hairy Woodpecker, Solitary Vireo, Canadian Warbler, and Brown Creeper.

April 29, 1900, I first saw the Red-breasted Nuthatch here and it seems quite probable that they were breeding; however on May 18, 1902, Mr.

Owen Durfee and I located a pair of the birds on the edge of the pines in a mixed growth of oak and chestnut, about 50 yards from the maple swamp. The female soon went to the nest near the top of a small dead black oak stub 12 feet high. After spending some time watching and photographing the birds I collected the stump with a set of six fresh eggs. At the entrance hole was the characteristic daub of pitch.—F. B. McKECHNIE, *Ponkapog, Mass.*

Three New Records for the State of Washington and One for Oregon.—

The past winter has been by far the most severe of any during my residence of twelve years in the State of Washington, as it has also been throughout the other parts of the Northwest. Consequently a large number of rare visitors — mostly northern birds — appeared in very considerable numbers. I was fortunate enough to obtain the three following species, which form, to the best of my knowledge, new records for the State. They have been very kindly identified for me by Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. H. C. Oberholser.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. An adult male collected in my back garden here in Tacoma on February 4, 1909. It was first seen on January 15, and appeared at intervals until the date when I was finally able to secure it. It was always in company with a large flock of Shufeldt's Juncos (*Junco oreganus shufeldti*), amongst which its duller colors rendered it most conspicuous.

Passerella iliaca insularis. KADIAK FOX SPARROW. An adult female collected in my back garden here in Tacoma on January 13, 1909. What was presumably the same bird was seen during the week previous by other members of my family. The fact that it was exceedingly fat makes this seem all the more probable, as I fed a large flock of birds daily throughout the entire winter.

Passerella iliaca meruloides. An adult female was collected at the town of Kirkland, King County, Washington, on January 11, 1909, by Miss Jennie V. Getty of that place. It was found frozen to death, and was greatly emaciated owing to starvation. Miss Getty very kindly presented it to the writer, and also reported seeing a considerable number of similar birds, as well as several much larger ones with the same characteristics. Miss Getty is a careful and experienced observer, and her notes are entitled to the fullest consideration.

I now take pleasure in giving the following record from southwestern Oregon; identification through the kindness of Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. H. C. Oberholser.

Melospiza melodia rufina. SOOTY SONG SPARROW. This bird was taken by my brother, Mr. C. W. Bowles, on September 16, 1907, at Takilma, Josephine County, Oregon. Unfortunately the sexual organs were obliterated but otherwise it is an excellent skin. Unless I am mistaken, this is the most southern point from which this subspecies has yet been recorded.—J. H. BOWLES, *Tacoma, Wash.*